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FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1947.

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INDIA ACCLAIMS HER INDEPENDENCE

Joyous Celebrations

New Delhi, Aug. 14.—British rule in India ended in a great mid-night symphony of roaring guns, temple bells and fireworks reverberating through teeming cities and villages of the new-born Dominions of India and Pakistan.

The last stroke of midnight booming forth from New Delhi's Big Ben clock high in the dome of Parliament building set off the biggest, noisiest and joyfulest celebrations ever experienced in the Eastern world.

Over the length and breadth of what for 163 years has been British India, parades and street festivities complemented the official 31 gun salutes, the marching of troops and the 300 separate flag-raising ceremonies arranged by the authorities.

All Hindu temples and Moslem mosques remained open for prayers. At the stroke of midnight, Rear Admiral Viscount Mountbatten ceased to be King George Sixth's Viceroy and assumed the Governor-Generalship of India.

Simultaneously, Mr. Mohammed Ali Jinnah took the title of Governor-General of Pakistan. He will from now on be known to his countrymen as Quaid E Azam (great leader).

First among the veterans of India's struggle for independence, the 71-year-old Mahatma Gandhi was observing the day in Calcutta by undertaking a 24-hour fast. He is spending the day spinning and holding special prayers. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of the new Dominion of India, acclaimed today as "a day appointed by destiny" in his message to the 300,000,000 citizens of the new Dominion of India.

"India stands forth again after a long slumber and struggle awake, vital, free and independent," he said.

Jubilant crowds cheered Viscount Mountbatten as he took a farewell drive through Karachi, the capital of Pakistan, yesterday after reading a goodwill message from the King to the Constituent Assembly.

Here in New Delhi, students burned an effigy of British imperialism. Industrialists prepared to hand out bonuses to workers and free food kitchens for the poor and orphans were opened by the authorities.

Independence medals, sweets and free lengths of cotton cloth were distributed to them as well.—Reuter.

GOOD WISHES

London, Aug. 14.—The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, in a message to the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan tonight—the day of the transfer of power—sent his and his Ministers good wishes to the Governments and peoples of the two Dominions and expressed the hope that they "may go forward in tranquillity and prosperity."

The message said: "My colleagues in the United Kingdom Government join with me in sending on this historic day greetings and good wishes to the Government and people of India-Pakistan. It is our earnest wish that India-Pakistan may go forward in tranquillity and prosperity."

—United Press.

Earldom For Mountbatten

London, Aug. 14.—Viscount Mountbatten, Governor-General-designate of India, was today awarded an Earldom.

An official announcement tonight from No. 10, Downing Street, the residence of the Prime Minister, said: "The King has been pleased to approve that the dignity of an earldom of the United Kingdom be conferred upon Rear Admiral Viscount Mountbatten of Burma."

The earldom was expected by political quarters in London. Such quarters in recent months have been left in no doubt of the profound impression which Lord Mountbatten's work as the transfer to power negotiator has made upon the Government. writes Fraser Wighton, Reuter's political correspondent. The earldom elevates him to the third highest order of precedence in the British peerage.—Reuter.

Inflation In Italy

De Gasperi Facing A Difficult Situation

Rome, Aug. 14.—The Communist-dominated Italian Labour Federation threatened a countrywide agitation today if inflationary price rises continued and demanded government measures that would give labour control over a large part of Italy's internal economy.

The labour blast against Premier de Gasperi was the strongest since the formation of the non-Leftist government ten weeks ago. It coincided with the Communist Party attack on Italy's foreign policy, which attack took up and expanded earlier Soviet charges that de Gasperi was opening Italy to United States imperialism.

De Gasperi, who is on vacation in Northern Italy, announced that he would return to Rome on Tuesday for an emergency conference with labour officials. He also is scheduled to hold meetings with financial and economic experts.

Giuseppe di Vittorio, militant Communist General Secretary of the 6,000,000-member CGIL, sketched the Federation's demands with the warning: "The situation is very grave. The population cannot support further rises in the cost of living. If we should lose too much time, it will not be possible to avoid strong movements of protest by the popular masses, especially in the great urban centres. The CGIL hopes to prevent such agitation through the urgent adoption of adequate provisions."—United Press.

EDITORIAL

The Threatened Strike

THE Labour Office may have very good grounds for attempting to minimise the importance of the threatened strike by dockyard workers, but it should not fall into the error of superficial analysis. The official statement issued yesterday provides some interesting background to the present dispute, at the same time suggesting that Government is willing to rest its case. To many, the most ominous aspect of the situation is that the Chinese Engineers' Institute, has tacitly ignored the Labour Office's invitation to submit a special claim for dockyard artisans, and is insisting on demands for a general strike in the industry. The Chinese Engineers' Institute can and does genuinely represent the Colony's artisans, its ability to bring about a general stoppage should not be underestimated. Although it has not been stated in so many words, there is good reason to infer from yesterday's official statement that negotiations between the Labour Office and the Institute have reached a deadlock on the question whether claims for increased remuneration shall be limited to certain sections of workers, or shall be applied to all manner of artisans. The official statement unrealistically suggests that the

representatives of the Institute either did not understand the suggestions made to them by the Labour Office, or were unable to convey them clearly to the persons who attended their meetings. All signs point to the opposite—that the Institute fully appreciates the meaning of those suggestions and has decided to reject them. It is not without significance that at no time has any compromise been hinted. We do not hesitate to support the Labour Office's attitude to this problem. Artisans whose type of work and personal ability are so varied cannot be treated as a mass in the matter of employment conditions, and the men would be foolish if they allowed themselves to be persuaded otherwise. It remains to be seen whether the shipyard workers will carry out their strike threat, and whether kindred artisans in the utility concerns will join them. The utility employees may prefer to sit on the fence, watching the outcome of the dockyard workers' conflict. If their leaders possess sufficiently wise heads they will publicly dissociate themselves from the threatened strike. By so doing the present dispute, as well as any that may crop up in the future, can be dealt with by the eminently sensible negotiating machinery which the Labour Office is seeking to establish.

It is unfortunately true that the very modest proposals for the re-organisation of the office sent to India in the middle of last year had not yet received the sanction of the Government. With political and other problems out of the way and with the prospect of a strong coherent Central Government in the near future, work in India House ought to be easier and more pleasant.

REGRETS DISUNITY

With the transfer of power, India House will necessarily have to take over much of the work hitherto done in the India Office. India House has inherited what I might call the political stigma of the India Office and there was and probably still is a lack of imagination on the part of those responsible for its management. However, a change is now possible. Our people are using India House as they have a right to.

Speaking at a celebration in London organised by the Indian Workers' Association, Mr. W. G. Cove, Labour Member of Parliament, said tonight that he felt a "gladness tinged with regret."

(Continued on Page 4)

No Aid For Britain For Seven Months

Washington, Aug. 14.—Neither Britain nor any other European country would get any positive United States aid for at least another seven months, it was believed in Washington tonight.

British officials made no attempt to hide the meaning of the recent statement by President Truman which appeared to rule out any aid plan for Europe or any special United States Government interim help to critically situated countries until an overall reconstruction plan had been thoroughly worked out.

Diplomatic quarters here were particularly concerned because: 1. President Truman made his statement although the Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, Mr. William Clayton, and "free" leading United States Ambassadors in Europe advised the Secretary of State, Mr. George Marshall, last week that a special Congress session was the only way the United States would provide aid for Europe.

Although political considerations undoubtedly influenced the President's remarks, President Truman by the firmness of his views and his continued refusal to comment on the British economic crisis indicated that the fast moving events of the recent weeks had not yet caused any revision in his plans.

British official sources here conceded President Truman's attitude appeared to bode ill for the success of the Anglo-American economic talks due to open here on Monday.—Reuter.

TRUMAN'S STATEMENT
Washington, Aug. 14.—President Truman declined to comment on the British economic crisis today and said that he saw "nothing on the horizon at present" to call for a special session of Congress before January.

He also told his press conference that he was unable at present to give any facts and figures as to the extent of aid which Europe might expect under the Marshall Plan.

President Truman's view that no special session of Congress was called for caused considerable disappointment in quarters here where it was believed that the desperate

RIOTS TAKE HEAVY TOLL

New Delhi, Aug. 14.—The Hindustan Times said today that unofficial reports from Lahore indicated that 257 persons had been killed and 144 seriously injured in riots during the past 72 hours.

Eye-witness accounts published in the paper said about 150 casualties were caused in attacks on trains and added that 48 houses were burned.

People fleeing from Lahore said there was no hope of improvement in the situation until the Boundary Commission decided whether parts of Bengal were to go to Pakistan or India. "The people said dead bodies littered the streets and the police could not cope with looters.—United Press.

CALCUTTA SCENE CHANGES
Calcutta, Aug. 14.—Calcutta's riot centres turned to celebrations tonight as darkness fell on India's last day of British rule.

Wildly enthusiastic mixed parties of Hindus and Moslems drove slowly round the city in all sorts of vehicles from jeeps to heavy lorries, roaring their joint welcome to the nation's independence.

Since dusk, the city has echoed to the cheers of Hindus and Moslems. The storm centres of the recent rioting are alive with celebration. No communal incidents have been reported to the police during the day. Moslem buildings are flying the Hindustan flag.—Reuter.

Fires Blazing Near Tel Aviv As Battle Rages

Jerusalem, Aug. 14.—Fires were blazing tonight in Salama, in Palestine's "No Man's Land," between the Arab town of Jaffa and the Jewish city of Tel-Aviv where an Arab-Jewish "battle," involving "considerable forces," was earlier reported to be raging.

Today's death toll had already rose to five—including four Jews, one of whom died tonight of wounds received last night, and one Arab.

The injured totalled 21 Arabs, seven seriously, and 11 Jews, according to the police authorities, and Arab and Jewish reports.

Total casualties for the five days of the Arab-Jewish clashes were now 15 dead and 70 wounded on both sides.

The Vaad Leumi, the Jewish National Council, issued a statement in Jerusalem tonight warning the country's estimated 650,000 Jews of the danger of the current interracial conflict in the Jaffa-Tel-Aviv area spreading to the rest of the country.

The Jewish "Parliament" appealed for complete discipline among the Jewish community and warned against acts of provocation. Violent clashes upon the roads of the twin cities at noon today broke out again when Arabs attacked a Jewish quarter at Abu Kabir, outside Jaffa, and set alight a Jewish-owned timber yard in the area, causing damage unofficially estimated at \$100,000.—Reuter.

The President's statement, however, indicated that there was no intention of putting up the European re-constitution plan to Congress before next January and, therefore, final approval before March was still unlikely.

The committees of the 16-nation conference in Paris were still working on details of the plan and, therefore, it was impossible to make public the facts and figures yet, President Truman said.

He promised to announce the full details of the scheme as soon as he could.—Reuter.

HIGH-LEVEL TALKS

London, Aug. 14.—Yesterday's hint by the United States Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. John Snyder, in Washington of further high level economic talks between the United States, Britain and France, to coordinate the results of the various talks now in progress or already arranged, has not yet been followed up by any official proposals, a Foreign Office spokesman said this morning.

Diplomatic observers here regard the necessity of eventual conversations at a Ministerial level, to tie up the results of the Marshall talks in Paris, the Anglo-American Ruhr coal talks, and the dollar talks in Washington and the London tripartite level of industry talks, as more and more likely, but they regard as premature the assumption that this will be met by discussions between the United States, British and French Foreign Ministers in New York in September when the United Nations General Assembly meet.

Mr. Ernest Bevin, the Foreign Secretary, has as yet made no arrangements to go to New York and the chances of his being despatched in London by domestic problems is regarded here as very great.—Reuter.

U.S. Ready To Mediate

Washington, Aug. 14.—The United States Government today announced its readiness to mediate in the civil war in Paraguay.

A State Department spokesman said: "This Government adheres to a strict policy of non-intervention in this domestic dispute, although we have expressed our disposition to assist in a mediation that should prove acceptable and practicable to both sides in an effort to discourage bloodshed and achieve stability."

The spokesman quoted despatches from the United States Charge D'Affaires in Asuncion, the Paraguayan capital, saying that heavy fighting was going on near the outskirts, though Paraguayan officials were confident that they could hold out the attacks.

Business in Asuncion was virtually at a standstill and food supplies were becoming increasingly more difficult. No commercial planes had entered or left the country since August 6.—Reuter.

Threat To Lasting Peace

Sjahrir Addresses Security Council

Lake Success, Aug. 14.—Dr Sutan Sjahrir, former Premier of the Indonesian Republic, told the United Nations Security Council today that the Indonesian dispute was a "threat to lasting peace". He urged the Council to set up "impartial" arbitration machinery as the "one and only means of ensuring a peaceful, stable solution."

Dr Sjahrir also asked the Council to order the complete withdrawal of Dutch troops from Republican territory and threw his support behind the Australian resolution for sending a team to observe the uneasy truce in Indonesia.

The Indonesian representative obtained his chance to appear before the Council after the Philippine delegate's request to participate in the debate was granted. The Council turned down Dutch requests for similar privileges for East Indonesia and West Borneo.

SUPPORTS AUSTRALIA

The Chinese delegate, Dr T. T. T'ang, supported the Australian resolution to send observers to Indonesia and denied categorically accusations that Chinese troops were participating in any fighting.

With reference to a telegram from Indonesia on August 6, that a unit of Chinese troops took part against the Republicans, Dr T'ang said, "I deny categorically this assertion. The Chinese Consul General also denied this charge. The chief remedy is to restore peace. China has urged the Security Council to lay aside legal points and meet the situation with practical means."

Dr T'ang added that he believed the accusations by both sides, although regrettable, could be cleared up, and that most of the trouble resulted from the confusion usually following in the wake of war. He said unless the dispute were settled immediately, the entire effort of the United Nations would be imperilled.—United Press.

BAN MODIFIED

Sydney, Aug. 15.—Eighteen Australian Unions modified their ban on Dutch shipping on Thursday.

The ban, previously applying to all Dutch shipping, now will be limited to transport engaged in the movement of service personnel, armaments, munitions or goods for use by the Dutch against the Indonesian Republic.

The Union representatives also asked the government not to allow Dutch military personnel to load Dutch vessels in Australian ports with military equipment.—Associated Press.

OXFORD TRIPLE BLUE HITS UP 264

London, Aug. 14.—G. M. Walford, Oxford triple Blue, nearly beat the season's highest total and the Somerset record individual score at Weston-super-Mare today against Hampshire. In scoring 264 in five hours 25 minutes of grand driving, which brought him 40 boundaries, Walford came within three of Bill Edrich's 267 against Northamptonshire in July and was 28 short of L. C. H. Palairet's highest for Somerset in 1896.

Walford's previous highest score was 141 not out against the Indian touring team last season.

Norman Yardley, England captain was also in fine form. At Scarborough, against Derbyshire, he brought all round the wicket for 177 in three hours 20 minutes and hit 20 fours.

At Cheltenham, a large crowd were given some entertaining cricket today and they saw 18 wickets fall for 372 runs on the second day's play at Gloucestershire's match against the South Africans.

The county team were dismissed for 185 in reply to South Africa's first innings total of 225. In their second innings the tourists were all out for 248 and with Gloucestershire having scored 28 for no wickets at the close of play, they required 201 runs for victory with all their second innings wickets standing.

The county have all day tomorrow in which to get the runs, or be dismissed in the attempt.

Gramp and Allen, with 58 and 52, respectively, were the county's chief scorers, their last six wickets falling for only 37 runs.

The South African wickets fell at regular intervals, and had it not been for a splendid 70 by Fullerton, who opened the innings, and 63 in 45

minutes by Mann, tenth man in, their score would have been small.

The close of play scores are: At Cheltenham: South Africans 225 and 248 (Fullerton 70, Mann 63, Cook four for 60, Goddard two for 80), Gloucestershire 103 and 26 for no wickets.

At Hastings: Sussex 422 (Walsh five for 114), Leicestershire 309 for four (Riddington 78, Berry 65, Tomkin 102, Watson 63).

At Weston-super-Mare: Hampshire 280 and 40 for no wickets. Somerset 205 for seven, declared (Walford 264, Gimblett 39, Lawrence 67).

At Scarborough: Derbyshire 309, Yorkshire 606 for seven (Lester 143, Yardley 177, Coxon 59).

At Lord's: Kent 301 and 228 for five (Amis 69, Valentine 92), Middlesex 220 (Robertson 110, Wilent seven for 92).

At Coventry: Warwickshire 443 and 43 for three, Surrey 344 (Holmes 107 not out, Alec Bedser 60).

At Dudley: Worcestershire 460 (Palmer 177, Jenkins 77, Jenson six for 118), Nottingham 305 for four (Hardstaff 150 not out).

At Swansea: Glamorgan beat Northamptonshire by an innings and seven runs. Glamorgan 359. North-

ants 148 (Brookes 82) and 204 (Brookes 60, Clay six for 55).

At Clacton: Lancashire 510, Essex 200 (Wilcox 58, Bailey 68 not out) and 173 for six (Insole 64 not out).—Reuter.

Davis Cup Tie

Montreal, Aug. 14.—Australia and Czechoslovakia ended the first day's play of the Davis Cup Inter-zone final by sharing the first two singles.

Jaroslav Drobny, Czechoslovakia's No. 1 player, beat Denny Pails by 6-3, 6-4, 4-0, 6-4, while Jack Bromwich defeated Vladimir Cernik 6-1, 6-1, 6-1.

Apparently suffering from stage fright, Cernik proved no match for Bromwich, whose selection to play in the singles as well as the doubles came as a surprise when the draw was announced yesterday.

He replaced Geoff Brown, who won two matches when Australia eliminated Canada recently. Bromwich, who on each of the three previous Davis Cup occasions lost his first match, smashed through Cernik's services in every game but two, to break the "opening match" of the Inter-zone final.—Reuter.

(Other Sport on Page 4)

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Their's not to make reply,
Their's not to reason why,
Their's but to do and die;
Into the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred.

—Tennyson.

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AMERICA'S SECRET TARIFFS

WHILE generally regarding themselves as the disinterested and selfless champions of freer world trade and demanding that, as a first step, Britain's Empire Preference system must go, the Americans are themselves firmly maintaining one of the highest tariff walls in the world.

In addition, they are operating an intricate network of "unseen tariffs" which are not called tariffs at all, but which work in exactly the same way.

There are two main methods whereby the commercial isolationists who still wield power here—often in direct defiance of State Department policy and White House wishes—contrive to keep out foreign products which they do not want without the necessity of going to Congress for the enactment of a formal tariff. They are:

1.—By prevailing upon the Department of Agriculture to rule against the importation of agricultural commodities on the ground that the unwanted products are unclean or unsafe by American standards because of some disease or pest in the country of origin.

2.—By arbitrary, capricious and sometimes apparently punitive interpretations by U.S. Customs men, tariff rules and regulations which seal off American markets from overseas competition.

The unlimited ban

Under the Tariff Acts the U.S.A. has power to exclude all cattle and swine originating in any country where foot-and-

mouth disease or rinderpest has been determined to exist.

The authority who makes the determination is the Secretary of Agriculture. This provision has been so interpreted as to keep out almost all foreign competition with the U.S. stock raiser.

Some of the countries from which all cattle and pigs are totally prohibited are: Albania, Arabia, Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Ceylon, Chile, Korea, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, the Federated Malay States, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, India, Indo-China, Persia, Iraq, Italy, Holland, Palestine, Paraguay, Peru, Philippine Islands, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Russia, Spain, Straits Settlements, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Siam, Turkey, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, and all countries on the continent of Africa with the exception of the Union of South Africa. Recent amendments to the list added Norway, Eire and Mexico.

All imports barred

Under this regulation, as it now stands, livestock imports are barred from all countries in South America except Venezuela, Colombia and the Guianas (British, French and Dutch)—and these countries do not normally export any livestock anyway.

The net effect is to permit the U.S. stock raiser to sell in a vacuum, unworried by any sort of competition.

BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

VOLUMINOUS correspondence about the courtesy or discourtesy of bus conductors shows that among the conductors are Sicilian bandits, still sticking to the blood-fend, and eighteenth century beaux.

Among the latter I class the conductor who, when a lady stood on his foot during a tohu-bohu, and promptly apologised, replied (bowing from the waist, taking snuff, and ogling devilishly), "Madame, my only regret is that you did not stay there longer." Among the minor bandits I place the conductor who said to a member of a queue, "What do you think this is?" "A bus," answered the Common Man. "Any more sauce from you, and you stay off!" replied the bandit.

The Strabismus Rocket

MANY people are asking if the 800 m.p.h. rocket bomb, the Stoooge, is the model which Dr Strabismus (Whom God Preserve), of Utrecht, will use in his next attempt on the moon. Certainly not. The Stoooge has only two guiding flares. The Strabismus has eight flares. The Strabismus has a plastic fin. The Stoooge has no fins, but only copper-sheathed Specton rollers, clamped to the Tugenburg Sympathisers. Finally, the Stoooge has no Chootbars, whereas the Strabismus is a mass of them.

They pullulate. It's sickening to see so many. One averts the eyes with nausea. Panik! sets in. Mother, mother take me away from this horrid machine!

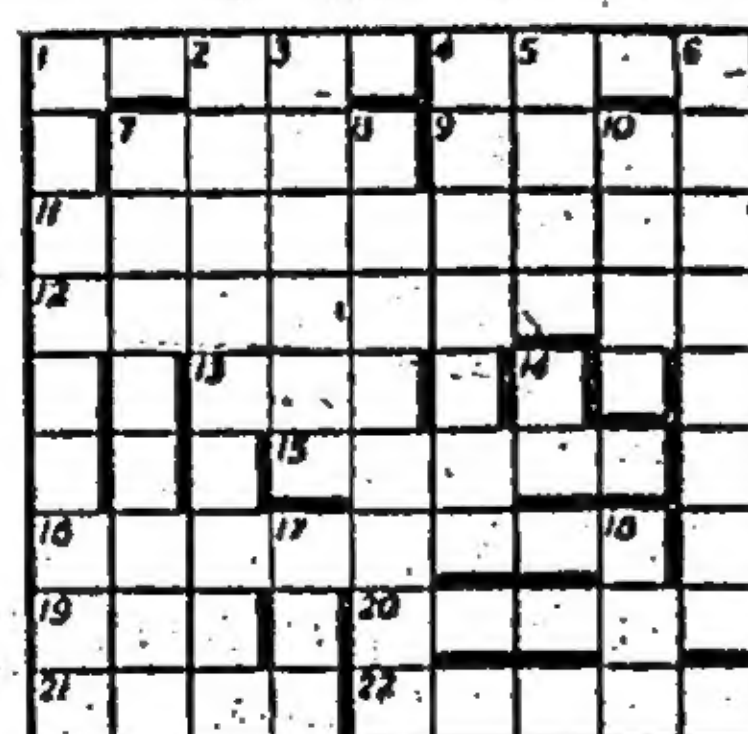
Succulent is, I think, the word

IT is announced that the American A. turkeys and the long-promised whale meat will arrive almost at the same time. An expert says that you will be able to distinguish one from the other by the label on the tin. Odelette writes: Either turkey or whale, or both, can be made into a delicious salmi, to serve either as Steak Viennaise or the sweet-called Beignets Chateaubriand. What is left over can be used for Laitances do Harang. Sauce Piquante.

In passing

IT is said, with an air of pride, that the new taxi-cabs can accelerate from rest to 30 miles per hour in 12 seconds. Anything, of course, that helps to make cars more lethal will be cheered to the echo. This, also, is the very reason for such news, when the traffic in the main streets is almost fossilised, and the only way to move at all is to pretend to be a Cabinet Minister. Years ago Chesterton said: "Now that every bus is a form of architecture, it ought to have its own garden."

CROSSWORD



10. Eternal geometrical figure. (3)
11. Potentially even. (3)
12. The Irish star of wearing it. (5)
13. Heavenly actors? (5)
14. Down
1. Bust a tale and get things in order. (6)
2. A tale and the diggings and the out. (6)
3. What a horse's man he is! (6)
4. Lip action. (4)
5. These brutes do imitate. (4)
6. A beautiful youth whose the moon is wrapped in perpetual sleep. (8)
7. Fan out! (8)
8. Findings are not legally these. (8)
9. Gole. (4)
14. Because. (2)
15. Prepare a feature. (8)
16. Potentially even. (3)

Across
4. (Down) hint. (10)
5. Distance to the cape? (14)
6. Writing table. (14)
7. Preparation. (14)
8. Four nails. (10)
9. Without result. (10)
10. Such material needs little repair. (14)
11. Cleanse. (10)

Down
1. Amplitude. (6)
2. Admiration. (6)
3. Admiration. (6)
4. Admiration. (6)
5. Admiration. (6)
6. Admiration. (6)
7. Admiration. (6)
8. Admiration. (6)
9. Admiration. (6)
10. Admiration. (6)

Hidden behind the United States tariff wall there is a vast network of secret, unpublished rules and devices whereby goods from Britain and other countries are kept out of the American market. The facts about this secret network are put before the international public today by

FREDERICK COOK

America is a tremendous fruit-growing land. But the American housewife has less selection when she goes into the greengrocers than the British housewife has in normal times.

There are Florida and California oranges, but no Jaffas, no Brazilian oranges. There are apples from Oregon, lovely to look at but virtually tasteless, but no crunchy pippins from British orchards.

All foreign competition is ruthlessly suppressed, without a formal tariff. It is done simply by protecting American growers (who are also voters) from the machinations of foreign fruit flies and foreign blights and diseases.

Portugal, as a case in point, may technically export to the U.S. market the following fruits and vegetables: lemons, sour limes, bananas, pineapples, onions, leeks, chickpeas and cipollino (a bulb much used by Italian-American cooks for soup).

But this is less liberal than it appears, for lemons and limes are grown in such small quantities in Portugal that they are not normally for export and pineapples are not grown there at all.

How it is done

Fruits of the types most likely to compete with American growers—lemons and stone fruits like plums and grapes—are completely barred because of the alleged danger of importing with them the Mediterranean fruit fly.

It has been ruled that they might be admitted if brought over in specially refrigerated ships. But the authorities know Portugal has no such ships.

The U.S. Customs Department in Washington has a long list of restricted or virtually prohibited products which do not appear in the formal tariff schedules.

Many commodities are excluded under the sanitary regulations of which I have given an example. Others are covered by rulings of the Department of Commerce or the Treasury.

Here is a partial list of food and other articles coming under single, double or treble prohibition or obstruction, if and when the Government so decide:

Milk, cream and milk products.
Meat and meat products.
Insecticides.
Caustics.
Fruits and plant products.
Agricultural and vegetable seeds.
Viruses, sera and toxins.
Food for animals.
Wild birds.
Domestic animals and animal products.

Plumage and eggs of wild birds.
Whales and whale products.
Bees.
Tea (unless it conforms to F.I.C. standards).
Narcotics and drugs.

But powerful as are the rulings of the Department of Agriculture in keeping out competing goods, far more damage is done by individual Customs men.

Wilful obstruction

Canada, long a leader in the fight for liberalization of U.S. Customs procedure, because of her special position as America's neighbour, has estimated that trade worth scores of millions is lost to her every year because of capriciousness or wilful obstructionism on the part of U.S. Customs men.

Chief complaints fall under one or other of the following heads:

- 1.—Special and arbitrary classification of tariff items;
- 2.—Valuations imposed by Customs appraisers for duty purposes;
- 3.—Legal delays, which are sometimes almost interminable;
- 4.—The difficulty of obtaining definite rulings which will not later be set aside after costly legal proceedings, and followed by claims for many thousands of pounds more in duty;
- 5.—Marks of origin;
- 6.—Burdensome formalities, and penalties;
- 7.—The thorny question of "health provisions."

Tariff by Bedlam

The American people had their attention drawn to some aspects of the position in a recent article in the Saturday Evening Post, which termed the U.S. Customs code "The Alibi in Wonderland Court." The article read in part:

"The seemingly many questions and apparently cook-eyed answers pop up mostly because our tariff acts and customs laws are, strange and awesome creations.

"Congress spasmodically gives birth to new tariff acts conceived in a bedlam of logrolling, clamouring by pressure groups, pulling and hauling by special interests and under-the-counter deals. Many provisions of the tariff acts have less to do with logic and sound economics than with who gets the firmest grip on a Congressman's ear.

"There is probably no other set of laws so studded with inconsistencies, omissions, contradictions and plain howlers. One authority of note, Mr. Kenneth H. Wilson, of the Financial Post, Toronto, has written:

"It is believed demonstrable, that the United States, loudest in its protestations concerning the freeing of trade barriers in postwar commerce, is by all odds the worst offender when it comes to using the Customs machinery as a head-on barrier to other people's goods.

"So great an offender in fact that unless something is done about it, there seems little purpose in talking ally about another 50 per cent cut in the United States tariff rates.

What's the use of a low tariff if Customs administration acts to shut out imports wilfully?"

Tyres as 'rayon'

For instance, a Canadian Government official tells me that rubber motor tyres (supposedly free under American law to enter United States subject to a tariff of 10 per cent) have been ruled by a customs man to be not tyres at all but a consignment of artificial silk.

He based this astonishing ruling on the fact that a small proportion of artificial silk was used in the tyre lining and carcass. The rate of duty on artificial silk was so high that U.S. tyre manufacturers were thus saved from competition.

There is a joke too in the interpretation of the law covering synthetic tyres, through the point of view of escape manufacturers who would like to do some business there.

These tyres have been solemnly ruled to be "articles made wholly or in part of carbon black, or graphite" and have therefore been subjected to far higher duty than they would have been in their original guise as motor-car tyres. Heavy-duty lorry tyres have been classified as "articles made of rayon."

Freeze it, he said

But "there have been occasions when the capriciousness of the U.S. Customs man has been turned to account by a sufficiently astute lawyer.

There is on record the case of an American who bought a mineral spring in Canada, intending to bottle the water and sell it in the U.S.

Then he learned to his consternation that there is a duty of 9d. a gallon on water imported into the U.S.A.

He sought out a Customs lawyer who, thumbing through the rule book for a few minutes, suddenly laughed and said briefly: "Freeze it!" He had discovered that ice is admitted into the U.S.A. duty free.

One of the rare cases in which a Customs man proved co-operative exports.

was over an American sportsman drowned on a fishing trip in Canada. His body, being returned home for burial, was delayed at the border while the Customs man discussed whether it might enter duty-free.

Finally he ruled that the body was "an American product not advanced in value nor improved in condition while in Canada." The collector passed the coffin free, too, ruling that this was "the usual type of container for such merchandise."

The case of imported furs is an American classic worthy to provide source material for Damon Runyon.

Technically furs brought in from overseas pay a duty of 45 per cent. But if the manufacturer is so unwise as to put the slightest seal of fringed on his rug he finds that he is no longer importing a rug but "an article made wholly or in part of fringe." And the duty on that is 135 per cent.

Six years, and then—

A whole series of complaints against the U.S. tariff regulations centres around red tape.

The classic example here is of a Canadian businessman, who, during the war, manufactured parachutes. In a moment of friendly good will, he shipped into the U.S.A. a bundle of waste ends and cords, addressed to the Boy Scouts.

Some value had to be put upon the waste material for Customs purposes—so he entered it as \$500. But the U.S. Customs appraiser had a different idea. He arbitrarily valued the consignment at 47¢, and imposed a duty of 75¢.

The case went to court and the decision was upheld. It was reversed on appeal. Six years elapsed before the matter was settled, and most of the Scouts were now grown men.

Business men are bitter about the U.S. method of applying "marks of origin" regulations.

"They" have a consignment of dice. The boxes in which the dice were shipped bore the name of the country of origin. But the Customs man demanded that each individual die must also be marked.

When it was pointed out to him that this would affect the saleability of the dice and might even affect their balance, he was adamant.

Milk? Certainly not

Another Customs man rejected a trainload of laths from Canada because each single lath in a consignment of millions was not stamped "Made in Canada."

Millions of people living in U.S. cities near the border would like to buy Canadian milk, but the Department of Agriculture and the State of New York rule that milk and cream may not be sold to Americans unless it is produced in dairies subject to inspection by American inspectors.

Canada has her own system of inspections. Two Americans refuse to recognise it.

Canada has offered to permit American inspectors to cross the border and operate in Canada. The Americans will not send them. Therefore, Canadian farmers are totally barred from selling milk or cream in the U.S.A.

Then take the celebrated Pitcairn case, involving British chinaware imported into the United States.

An American Customs appraiser ruled that for duty purposes the British purchase tax of 100 per cent must be added to the declared value of the chinaware if it was desired to import.

More than four years went by while the case dragged its way through the courts. It was finally decided only a few weeks ago in favour of the British importer.

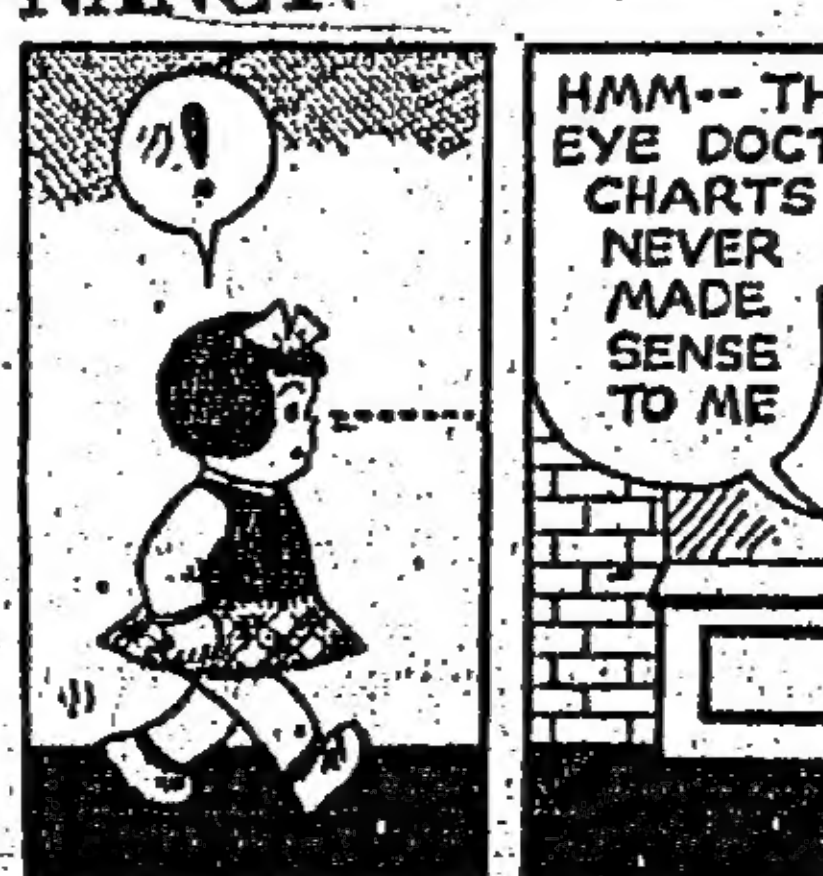
But the Pitcairn ruling has not stopped U.S. Customs men from adding to the Canadian border from adding to the value the Canadian taxes, the local sales taxes that would have been charged had the goods been offered for sale in Canadian shops.

Words v. deeds

Issue is now being joined in Geneva in the little publicised but vital battle against the "dead hand" of America's tariff laws. Millions of jobs are at stake, perhaps hundreds of millions, scattered throughout the world.

Every effort is being made to induce America to match her grand words about "tearing down the barriers against world trade" with deeds and to give some sign that she realises that foreign trade is a two-way street, along which the One of the rare cases in which a Customs man proved co-operative exports.

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**S. C. M. POST,
H.K. TELEGRAPH.**

MP's INVITED TO JAPAN

Tokyo, Aug. 14.—General Douglas MacArthur, the Allied occupation commander in Japan, has invited three British Labour MPs and two Conservative Members to visit Japan early in October, the British Liaison Mission announced today.

The Labour members invited are the Reverend Gordon Land, John Paton, and Hervey Rhodes. W. Teeling and Captain W. R. S. Prescott are the Conservative members.—Associated Press.

Commonwealth Relations Minister

London, Aug. 14.—Mr Arthur Henderson, Under-Secretary for India and Burma, has been appointed Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, it was officially announced tonight. This appointment, which was foretold in recent messages, means that the Government considers that the two new Dominions are of such size and importance that it would be beyond the power of the Commonwealth Minister to act as a link not only with them but with the other Dominions as well.

Mr Henderson will have the task of providing liaison between India and Pakistan and Britain. Lord Addison, the Government leader in the House of Lords, will be the India link in the House of Commons. In consequence of his new appointment, Mr Henderson has resigned from the post of Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Burma, an official announcement said.

Mr Arthur Bottomley, the Commonwealth Relations Under-Secretary, will continue to exercise the function of Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations in the enlarged department.

The staff of the present India Office will be combined with that of the existing Commonwealth Relations Office, the official announcement added and Sir Archibald Clerk, the present Permanent Under-Secretary for India, will serve as joint Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

Lord Listowel, on relinquishing his portfolio as Secretary of State for India, will continue to act as Secretary of State for Burma during the short time remaining before that country becomes politically independent, either inside or outside the Commonwealth.—Reuter.

CURRENCY PROBE

London, Aug. 14.—A Scotland Yard inspector is to visit the United States soon to hunt for evidence that some Britons have been selling pounds sterling for dollars at black market rates and violating other currency restrictions.

Scotland Yard said today that either Chief Inspector Wilfred Parr or Detective Inspector Herbert Hannan would go to America on behalf of the Treasury to investigate the transfers, which London newspapers said ran into hundreds of thousands of pounds.

The Treasury declined to comment. The London Star said a Scotland Yard inspector would visit Hollywood "to investigate the activities of a number of persons who are believed to have bought homes and other property with the illegally priced dollars."—Associated Press.

Dramatic Appeal For Streptomycin

London, Aug. 14.—A dramatic appeal for supplies of the new drug streptomycin to save his wife was sent today in urgent messages to the United States by the Polish prince, Stanislas Radzivil.

Doctors are fighting for the life of the 24-year-old princess, the Hungarian-born Maria Kolin, who is lying in a London hospital dangerously ill with a blood infection following the birth of her baby son last Saturday.

The baby prince is reported to be well.

Prince Radzivil's marriage was a wartime romance. After having fought in France, with the British Army, he met his wife, who had been nursing the wounded in French hospitals, while escaping to England.—Reuter.

U SAW TO STAND TRIAL SOON

Rangoon, Aug. 14.—The trial of ex-Premier U Saw, who is alleged to have been "directly involved" in last month's assassination of Burmese leaders, will begin shortly at Insan Gaol, north of Rangoon, it was authoritatively learned today.

Also on trial at Insan Gaol will be six persons accused of assassinating U Aung San, and the other ministers.

The trial will be held before a special tribunal the composition of which has not yet been announced. The trial is not expected to last long.

A Government spokesman today denied reports of an attempted go-between at Insan.—Reuter.

Chinese Women Accuse Indonesian Forces Of Grave Atrocities

Batavia, Aug. 14.—In an open letter, the United Chinese Women's Association, with headquarters in Batavia, today appealed to all women associations in the world to "support us and urge the Security Council to take drastic steps on the subject of the Indonesian question in general, and for the protection of Chinese in particular."

The Association embodies four major Chinese women's societies in Indonesia, which banded together for the special purpose of doing something about the atrocities committed against Chinese.

The letter further says Chinese women always sympathized with the Indonesian struggle for freedom, but under the pretence of Indonesian nationalism deeds of plunder and arson are committed against the Chinese population by the Indonesian forces.

"We wish to inform you of the murders thousands of our compatriots in the towns of Tangerang (800 people), Tjilmoen, Malang, Tjilalangka Salatiga, etc. on Java. Chinese were burned alive after having been tortured. We wish to inform you that babies and adults were cut to pieces and many of our people had their legs, hands and heads cut off in the most barbaric way."

After summing up more atrocities, the letter says: "We also belong to the Asiatic peoples and know what national freedom means to Asiatics, but there is no excuse for these outrages."

The letter was signed by the Association's president on behalf of some 2,000 members. The same Association also sent messages to Mrs Roosevelt, as President of the Women's World Federation, and also to the Chinese delegate to the Security Council requesting him to exercise his influence to see that no decision is taken in the Indonesian matter before the arrival of the Netherlands delegation at Lake Success today or tomorrow.—United Press.

Indonesian Communism

Batavia, Aug. 14.—An Indonesian Republic communiqué today charged that the Dutch occupied Boemaloe, six miles southwest of Salatiga in Central Java, directly south of Semarang, after severe fighting. In a review of the fighting since its last communiqué on August 11, the Indonesian said two companies of Dutch troops, supported by seven tanks and artillery, made an assault on Boemaloe in the Ambarawa area, 25 miles south of Semarang.

The communiqué also said that during the past week a Dutch warship patrolling the waters around Bengkalas island, near Sumatra, fired on a Chinese junk and heavily damaged it. It added that several other junks were stopped and towed to an unknown port.—United Press.

Oil Fire Put Out

Batavia, Aug. 14.—The Dutch announced that the Tanjengprik oil fire has been extinguished. They said sabotage was suspected. Liquid chemicals were used to put out the fire. No estimate of the damage caused was released, but the area contained between 200,000 and 300,000 drums of oil.

The wind suddenly shifted from inland seaward, therefore assisting the fighters, who stemmed the fire just before it reached the high-octane aviation gasoline.—United Press.

U.S. TALKS IN PARIS

Paris, Aug. 14.—The three top-flight American diplomatic representatives in Europe today continued their conferences at the Anglo-American occupation zone of Germany.

The Under-Secretary of State, Mr Will Clayton, the Ambassador to Great Britain, Mr Lewis Douglas, and the American Ambassador to France, Mr Jefferson Caffery, met this morning at the Embassy, and after lunch immediately reconvened to continue their discussions.

American diplomatic sources said the conferences probably would end tonight or tomorrow morning. Mr Douglas said this morning that he might return to London tomorrow, but the exact date of his and Mr Clayton's departure still has not yet been set.—United Press.

NEW FORD CAR

London, August 14.—The Ford Motor Company Limited of Britain announced today a new eight cylinder, five-passenger sedan is now in production, the first V-8 to be produced here since before the war.

Price of the Ford, including purchase tax, was listed at £740 5s. The engine of the V-8 "Pilot" has a rated horsepower of 21.01.

Ford has been purchasing four cylinder eight and 10-horsepower models.—Associated Press.

More Butter For Homieside Possible

Cambridge, August 14.—Britain may get an extra 3,000 to 5,000 tons of butter from Australia as a result of the ban of the use of cream for domestic purposes from September 1.

The Australian Minister for Commerce and Agriculture, Mr. R. G. Sedgwick, announced the relinquishment of the ban, said on Thursday that it was hoped the ban would mean extra butter for Britain.—Associated Press.

ATTACHE'S EXCESSIVE INTEREST

Stockholm, Aug. 14.—A Swedish Foreign Office spokesman disclosed today that the Soviet military attaché, Alexis Bakurski, left Sweden "a few days ago" after Sweden requested his recall because he took "too great an interest in Swedish military affairs."

The spokesman told the United Press that an official statement might be released later.

The afternoon paper Expressen headlined the story, "New Serious Spy Angle."

The Expressen said that Bakurski was not linked with the two other Russian Embassy staff members whose recall was requested recently because they "vacillated in a restricted military region of north Sweden."

The newspaper said that Bakurski made an unauthorized visit to Swedish military shooting ranges on the Baltic sea island of Utö, south-east of Stockholm.

The Swedish Foreign Office demanded the attaché's recall in a note to the Soviet Charge d'Affaires, Semen Basarov.—United Press.

Atom Decision Defended

Washington, Aug. 14.—President Truman vigorously defended the United States use of the atom bomb in bringing Japan to her knees when he spoke here today on the second anniversary of the end of the Pacific War.

He said that he hated to make the decision which led to the use of the bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, but it was essential to save the lives of some 250,000 young Americans.

The President expressed his "deep regret" that his hopes for a firm peace settlement had not yet been fulfilled, but refused to comment when asked who was to blame for the failure to conclude early satisfactory settlements.

He told his press conference that he was still hopeful in this respect and that peace for all peoples of the world would eventually be attained.—Reuter.

SING TAO IN LONDON

Pool, Dorset, Aug. 14.—The last ten members of the Sing Tao Sports Club of Hongkong, accompanied by the manager and founder of the club, Mr A. W. Ho, arrived at Pool, Dorset, this afternoon.

"The team will start training tomorrow," said Mr A. W. Ho. "We shall use the Chelsea Football Club ground in London."

Mr A. W. Ho went on to say: "We played a match against the Chinese Combined XI before we left Bangkok and beat them 4-2."

Three other members of the team, including Mr Souzi, treasurer, who were stranded in Africa for three days, arrived at a London airport this morning.—Reuter.

TO TURN PROFESSIONAL

New York, Aug. 14.—Mrs Mildred "Babe" Zaharias, America's famous all round athlete, who won the British Women's Golf championship last June, is to accept an offer of about \$75,000 by a motion picture company to turn professional.

She has notified officials of the United States Golf Association that she intends to accept the offer.—Reuter.

DECLINES INVITATION

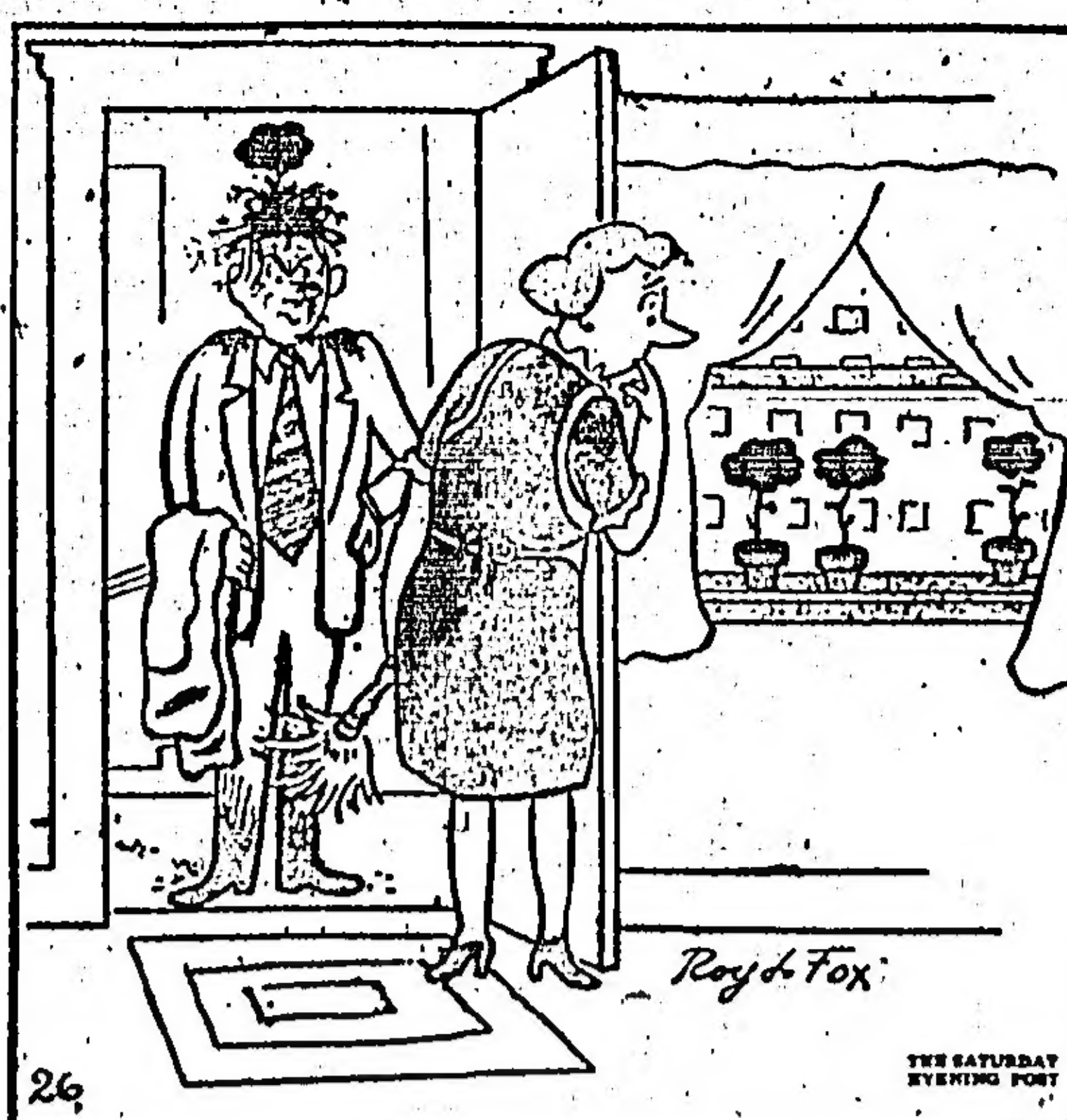
London, Aug. 14.—George Geary, former Leicestershire and England all rounder, has declined an invitation to fly to India to coach the Indian cricket team before their departure for Australia.—Reuter.

Derailment Of Train Sequel

Vienna, Aug. 14.—American intelligence authorities reported from Bad Gastein today that the bombing and derailment of the British leave train on Tuesday night near Mallnitz was "evidently" the work of Jewish terrorists.

The American report said that descriptions obtained from farmers in the area of the bombing and "evidence available at the scene" indicated that Jewish terrorists were responsible.

The report also said: "We have arrested one suspect and are interrogating him in co-operation with the British authorities."—United Press.



Gromyko Will Use Veto Against U.S. Resolution

Lake Success, Aug. 14.—The Soviet delegate, warned the United Nations Security Council here today that he was prepared to use the veto against a United States resolution charging Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia with responsibility for the Greek frontier incidents and asking the Council to find that this constituted a threat to peace.

Mr Gromyko, categorically opposing the resolution when the Council resumed its debate on the Greek frontier incidents, said the incidents were caused by the Greek Government, to which the Council should make strong recommendations.

He absolved Greece's three Balkan neighbours of any blame and said that their sovereignty was being hampered by the appointment of a United Nations Border Commission.

Mr Gromyko appeared to ignore the recent United Nations warning that if the Security Council action was blocked by the veto, the United States would throw the Greek question into the General Assembly, and, if necessary, take "individual or collective action" to help Greece resist aggression from the north.

His only reference to Mr Herschell Johnson's strong statement at the United States delegate at the last meeting was a joke at "inappropriate threats" and the "angry tone" of the American speech.

Mr Gromyko ironically asked why the United States was now dealing with the Greek question under Chapter Seven of the United Nations Charter (threat to peace) whereas a fortnight ago they were content with Chapter Six (peaceful settlement).—Reuter.

DEADLOCK ON KOREA

Washington, Aug. 14.—Authoritative sources hinted today that the deadlocked American-Soviet negotiations on Korea might wind up soon in the laps of the United States, British, Soviet and Chinese Foreign Ministers where they began 20 months ago.

This speculation grew out of Secretary of State George Marshall's suggestion to the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Vyacheslav Molotov, that the two Powers confer on Korea report on their deliberations to their home governments by August 21.

Diplomatic officials saw no hope that their report, if any, would show that a compromise could be reached on uniting Korea.

The Commission was created by the Pacific Big Four in December 1945, and ordered to find a way to merge the two split occupation zones under a five-year trusteeship plan. Since then unproductive on-again and off-again talks failed to produce an agreement even on "procedure."

Gen Marshall made no attempt to conceal his displeasure at the current state of affairs in a letter to Mr Molotov which was made public yesterday by the State Department. He held the fault at Russia's door.—United Press.

India Acclaims Independence

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr V. K. Krishna Menon, High Commissioner-designate for India, told Reuter tonight that he thought the jubilation at the transfer of power to Indian hands was overshadowed by the partition of the country.

"However," he said, "there is still a gleam of hope that we will all be united and that India will yet gain her full independence."

Professor Ganga Singh, head of the Sikh Mission to Britain, told Reuter that the Mission had received instructions from the Akali Dal Party headquarters to boycott the flag hoisting celebrations tomorrow.

INDIA'S CABINET

It was announced from New Delhi that the Cabinet of the new Dominion of India, which will function from tomorrow, was announced here tonight.

The Portfolios are: Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel; States, Home, Information and Broadcasting, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar; Food and Agriculture, Sardar Baldev Singh; Defence, Shyamul Chetty; Finance, Mr. C. R. Ambedkar; Law, Dr. J. B. Kripalani; Railways and Transport, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar; Mines and Power, Mr. C. R. Ambedkar; Commerce, Mr. C. R. Ambedkar; Works, Mr. C. R. Ambedkar; Communications, Mr. R. A. Jaisankar; Health, Mr. R. A. Jaisankar; Education, Mr. R. A. Jaisankar; Labour, Mr. R. A. Jaisankar.—Reuter.

Immigration Ship?

Algiers, Aug. 14.—The Paducah, a 115-ton former coast guard vessel flying the Panama flag and manned by Americans, put in at Bona, Algeria, for refuelling last night, apparently under the eye of a British warship, a report reaching here said today.

It was believed in Algiers that the Paducah was a Jewish immigration ship bound for Italy from Bayonne.—Reuter.

AGREEMENT ON INDIA'S STERLING BALANCES

London, Aug. 14.—Britain's agreement with India on India's sterling balances provides that the Reserve Bank of India's sterling assets of £1,160,000,000 will be transferred to a "Number Two Account" at the Bank of England, it was announced today.

Of these assets, £35,000,000 will be released, plus £30,000,000 for a working balance.

Other releases include pensions payable by the Government of India, pending their capitalisation.

The other points in the agreement are: India can draw on the sterling balance for voluntary repayments of British owned assets; India will not restrict remittances of savings owned by Britons coming home from India.

The agreement covers the period from July 15 to December 31. It embraces the whole of India as it exists today and thus covers both Dominions as they will exist tomorrow.

The authoritative comment in London on the agreement disclosed that India, like Iraq, will remain in the sterling area.

Narrow Margin

The release of £65,000,000 plus the further amounts for pensions and certain other purposes are large in relation to Britain's limited resources, but leave only a narrow margin for India's essential imports.

Since the sterling balances comprise almost the whole of India's foreign resources, Britain had to provide a working balance.

The unrelieved balance will not be formally frozen.

Since it is wholly owned by the Reserve Bank of India, its working can be arranged between that bank and the Bank of England. Unlike the case of Egypt and Iraq, the British Treasury is thus issuing no freezing order. Also unlike Egypt and Iraq, the sterling balances of Indian banks are unaffected.

The two countries came nearer than was thought possible to make a five-year agreement instead of this very short-term arrangement. They did not quite manage it because it is naturally too early for the two new Dominions to decide their future policy regarding sterling.

Food Supply

It is believed in any case that it would be technically impossible to partition this particular subject before the year ends.

The agreement was made with all territories under the Government of India today. The two Dominions of India and Pakistan when born tomorrow will thus inherit it.

The negotiators were particularly concerned to assure India's food supply. It is realised that even this may be a tight squeeze and that there will be little margin for luxuries or general consumer goods from the dollar area.

The particular difficulty before the negotiators was the high prices for food which India has to pay to the Western Hemisphere countries.

Friendly Negotiations

Some criticism is expected here of the arrangement whereby India can draw on her sterling balance for pensions payments since these are a revenue item, whereas the sterling balance is for essential imports. But this arrangement anticipates the eventual capitalisation of these pensions which both governments have contemplated for some time.

The general channel of the negotiations and their very friendly character indicated that the two new Dominions, in their own interest, are likely to want to maintain close financial contacts with Britain for several years.

The interest earned on the unrelieved balance will be substantially the same as before, because the Indian authorities intend to keep it invested in much the same form as now.

The releases for repayments are confined to "voluntary" repayments. This means that if Indian buyers reach an agreement with British authorities to purchase goods, the purchase price can be drawn from India's sterling balance. But there has been no question of the British Government requisitioning British-owned assets in India for compulsory repatriation against the sterling balance.—Reuter.

NIGERIAN FREEDOM MOVEMENT

London, Aug. 14.—While related Hindus and Moslems this morning gathered outside Whitehall's India Office witnessing the finalisation of national independence for their 300,000,000 people, in a nearby city hotel a six-foot, coal-black negro packed his bags, hot and angry, because Britain would not give independence to Nigeria's 20,000,000 population.

Dr Unamdi Azikwe, the "Gandhi of Nigeria", otherwise known as Zik, was furious because after a three-hour conference, the Colonial Secretary, Mr Arthur Creech-Jones, yesterday told him flatly that he was wasting his time asking for Nigerian self-government.

Zik, with seven delegates from Nigeria, arrived in London three weeks ago with high hopes of an early "Quit Nigeria" promise from Britain.

The delegation was financed to the extent of more than £15,000 by the nationalist movements in Nigeria which has been under British rule since 1861.

No Intention

For months Zik and his followers have worked to foment the fight of nationalism against colonialism, but the urgency of a Colonial Office decision about a plan to partition the country has no intention of quitting Nigeria until the Nigerians proved themselves capable of self government.

Zik wiped his sweat-misted, pearl-rimmed spectacles on the hem of his robe, while the accompanying delegates grouped around with glances for press photographers outside the Colonial Office last night.

"Our mission was not successful," Creech-Jones told us to go home and co-operate with the Nigerian Government. Shall we co-operate? Of course we shall not. We shall go on fighting," said Zik.

Any other Nigerian delegates clambered into two waiting Rolls Royces, while from the Colonial Office portals an unrelieved official bowed farewell to the failure of the mission.—United Press.

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A. 5,000 INT. units

B. 5,000 INT. units

C. 5,000 INT. units

D. 5,000 INT. units

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